

INTIMATION.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS,
RECEIVED FROM LONDON
TO-DAY.

ARE just in time to be despatched by
the next FRENCH MAIL for XMAS or by
the next ENGLISH MAIL for NEW YEAR'S DAY
at Home by Parcel Post.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1885. 121

BIRTH.

At the Ichibon, the Wife of Captain TAYLOR, S.S. *Emperador*, of a son. 1883

DEATH.

At the Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong, on

Saturday, the 14th instant, H. C. W. TAYLOR, late

master of the German steamer *Clare*, aged 32 years.

1883

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 17TH, 1885.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry has thus far not been a financial success. This is the more singular since it confessedly supplies a want. For years previous to its establishment residents had complained interminably of the dyers' grievance. It was admitted that the Chinese washermen turned out the laundry fairly well, and for a moderate price, but they destroyed it rapidly in the process, no textile fabric long resisting the pounding it received on the granite boulders. It was further objected that the dyers conducted their so-called cleansing performances in filthy water, that they frequently wore the clothes sent to them to be washed, and that they took the linen to their frowzy and ill-ventilated dens to be ironed and get-up in the fashion peculiar to themselves. The risk of catching some contagious skin disease was not remote or slight, a fact to which most old residents can testify.

The Steam Laundry offered exemption from these disgraces; like the Waverley pen, it was supposed to come as "a boon and blessing to men"; but, in spite of the advantages it confers, the immunity from horrible and disgusting diseases and dirt it ensured a very large proportion of the community still withhold their support from it. How is this to be accounted for? Partly, we think, by the apathy of the public. In the case of bachelors—a very large section of the British and foreign community—the washing is left to the "boy," who simply gives it out to the Chinese dyer, and his master, so that he is never short of clean clothes, does not incur further trouble, but steadily working against it. The work has not always been so well done at the Laundry as it should be, and this may not be altogether unconnected with the dyers' influence on the Chinese employees of the Company. It also seems that the standards of steamers are in league with the dyers, and the Laundry has failed to obtain the support from the shipping which it was entitled to expect. With all these drawbacks, however, the receipts of the Company have steadily increased, though not sufficiently to prevent the establishment being worked at a loss. A meeting of shareholders has been called for the 25th instant to decide whether the Laundry should be closed or be carried on, and we hope they will decide on the latter course. Surely the public will not allow an enterprise of so useful a character, and so desirable on sanitary grounds, to be shut up for want of support. Could not an effort be made, by an appeal to the public and to steamship owners, to break down the ring which seems to have been formed against the Company and secure for it a fair field at least in its competition with the dyers. Given this chance, the healthy cleanliness of the Steam Laundry should have no difficulty in triumphing over the unpleasant processes through which the Chinese dyer passes his customers' garments.

Since the above article was written we have received a copy of the *Strait Times*, in which a similar difficulty is recorded. The Singapore Steam Laundry has closed its doors, it seems, owing to the combination of the dyers there. In Singapore the dyers are all Kling, and the *Strait Times* says that though individually timid "the Kling is great at conspiracies when he can command a preponderance of force to carry out any nefarious scheme that enters his for-like brain." However this may be, it is pretty obvious that the Kling dyers at Singapore have succeeded in bringing about the temporary suspension of the Steam Laundry. According to our Singapore contemporary, Kling were employed by the Laundry, and they were boycotted and assaulted by their countrymen, the result being that the enterprise failed after two attempts, under different management, to make it a success. The *Times* recommends the substitution of Chinese for Kling washermen, and no doubt this would prove a salutary reform, because they would not be intimidated by the Kling dyers. It is rather singular that this obvious course did not suggest itself to the management upon the second essay being made. As our Singapore contemporary remarks, there would be little difficulty in obtaining a supply of dyers from this Colony and Canton, and as they would of course have ample protection in

Singapore there need be no trouble in the matter. It would not be a bad idea, if it were practicable, to make a sort of exchange with the Laundry in the sister colony: let them import a sufficient number of Chinese dyers, and send the Hongkong Steam Laundry Kling's in exchange. Both Laundries would then be independent of the outside dyers, and their employes placed beyond the influence of the local washing guild.

His Excellency Sir Thomas de Souza Roca, the Governor of Macao, and suite, who left Singapore per steamer *Auris* on the 2nd ultimo, arrived at Port Darwin on the 16th ultimo, and were to be conveyed thence to Timor, Dili by the steamer *Guthrie*.

The *Times* of Ceylon says—"When a break in the Rangoon owing to the sudden stoppage of the milk supply, the cattle having recently been dying off in large numbers. Mr. Kennedy, of the Horse Repository, has had fourteen deaths among his stock in a few days, and has been obliged to send the remainder to Stomachers' Island. From what we can ascertain it would appear that pleuropneumonia has been existent among the cattle at Kowloon for the past six weeks and was introduced into the Colony by a water-buffalo brought across by Chinese. We cannot say what the regulations are or what means, if any, are taken to prevent the introduction of disease amongst cattle, but if they are no better than this force with regard to merchant vessels, as witness the case of the *Bellona*, it is high time that some more effective measures were taken. It would really appear as if we were little better off since we incurred the heavy expense of a Sanitary Board than we were before. If the statement is correct that cattle are allowed to be landed anywhere in the Colony without inspection either at the place of shipment or when landed, there is undoubtedly a want of proper precaution. A case occurred quite recently where a Chinaman was discovered bringing three animals into the Colony, two of which were seen to be diseased, and the other immediately sold. It is well known that nothing is more difficult to stamp out than disease among cattle and that it spreads very rapidly. Common sense would dictate that the animals should be inspected on being landed, prevention being better than cure. There ought to be one place set apart at which only they should be allowed to be landed, and during a period of two days or so should be kept apart from other cattle. As the number of European children in the colony is now so large and the slightest trace of disease in the milk supply may often prove fatal the necessity for precautions such as are taken everywhere at home cannot be too strongly insisted on. In England cattle are not allowed to be taken even from one country to another without a certificate that they are in good health, and if any symptoms of disease are discovered the beasts are immediately destroyed and the owners are paid half the value. Here, where we have Chinese to deal with, the measures adopted should be even more strict. It is well known that the Chinese milkmen will supply milk from diseased animals even to the last drop and will take every means to prevent the fact that disease has attacked their cattle being known. We believe a meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon to consider what measures should be taken. This is very well, but it seems to us that the only effective measures for the future would be an inspection of all animals as soon as landed and a more thorough supervision of the native dairies.

The delivery of the French mail was begun at 11.30 yesterday morning.

The Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court for this month will be held on Thursday next, the 19th inst.

The Agents (Messrs. Melchers & Co.) inform that the steamer *Drachentel* left Singapore on Sunday for Hongkong.

The Agents (Messrs. Butterfield & Swire) inform that the O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Titan*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on Sunday afternoons for this port.

The Chinese steamer *Kingmei* was to leave Shanghai for Tientsin, China, on the morning of the 13th inst., to take troops to Hankow. She will afterwards (says the *Mercury*) be employed as a transport to Kukting.

By private telegraphic advice the *Callan* *Post* learns that an attempt has been made to assassinate the Danish Consul, Mr. Estrup, a reporter to a Socialist newspaper. The attempt failed; and the Consul seized his assailant, and took him himself to a police office.

The Maliboo Opera Company, we read in the *Hongkong News*, performed "Ode rite" at the Gymnasium Theatre, Kobe, on the 2nd inst., before a large audience. The Company left Yokohama on the 3rd, but, according to our contemporary, they intend making a fortnight's stay at Kobe on their return from Yokohama.

The following are the "orders of the day" for the public and to steamship owners to tow the *Strait Times* to the editor of the *Legislative Council*:

The Council to go into Committee on the following Bill—*The Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend Ordnance of 1869.*

The Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The N. C. *Daily News* says that the following Imperial Decree was issued on the 9th inst.—

"The repairing of seaports and waterways in the city of Peking has been neglected for many years, and consequently of late they have become stagnant and are stopping up. How the funds are to be obtained for the repair of the canals and draining of the lakes of the city of Peking, the Ministry of Revenue has been requested to make a special investigation and to give a report."

The following are the "orders of the day" for the public and to steamship owners to tow the *Strait Times* to the editor of the *Legislative Council*:

The Council to go into Committee on the following Bill—*The Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend Ordnance of 1869.*

The Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The N. C. *Daily News* says that the following Imperial Decree was issued on the 9th inst.—

"The repairing of seaports and waterways in the city of Peking has been neglected for many years, and consequently of late they have become stagnant and are stopping up. How the funds are to be obtained for the repair of the canals and draining of the lakes of the city of Peking, the Ministry of Revenue has been requested to make a special investigation and to give a report."

The following are the "orders of the day" for the public and to steamship owners to tow the *Strait Times* to the editor of the *Legislative Council*:

The Council to go into Committee on the following Bill—*The Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend Ordnance of 1869.*

The Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The following are the "orders of the day" for the public and to steamship owners to tow the *Strait Times* to the editor of the *Legislative Council*:

The Council to go into Committee on the following Bill—*The Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend Ordnance of 1869.*

The Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The following are the "orders of the day" for the public and to steamship owners to tow the *Strait Times* to the editor of the *Legislative Council*:

The Council to go into Committee on the following Bill—*The Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend Ordnance of 1869.*

The Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The following are the "orders of the day" for the public and to steamship owners to tow the *Strait Times* to the editor of the *Legislative Council*:

The Council to go into Committee on the following Bill—*The Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend Ordnance of 1869.*

The Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The following are the "orders of the day" for the public and to steamship owners to tow the *Strait Times* to the editor of the *Legislative Council*:

The Council to go into Committee on the following Bill—*The Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend Ordnance of 1869.*

The Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The following are the "orders of the day" for the public and to steamship owners to tow the *Strait Times* to the editor of the *Legislative Council*:

The Council to go into Committee on the following Bill—*The Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend Ordnance of 1869.*

The Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The following are the "orders of the day" for the public and to steamship owners to tow the *Strait Times* to the editor of the *Legislative Council*:

The Council to go into Committee on the following Bill—*The Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend Ordnance of 1869.*

The Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The following are the "orders of the day" for the public and to steamship owners to tow the *Strait Times* to the editor of the *Legislative Council*:

The Council to go into Committee on the following Bill—*The Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend Ordnance of 1869.*

The Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The following are the "orders of the day" for the public and to steamship owners to tow the *Strait Times* to the editor of the *Legislative Council*:

The Council to go into Committee on the following Bill—*The Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend Ordnance of 1869.*

The Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The following are the "orders of the day" for the public and to steamship owners to tow the *Strait Times* to the editor of the *Legislative Council*:

The Council to go into Committee on the following Bill—*The Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend Ordnance of 1869.*

The Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The following are the "orders of the day" for the public and to steamship owners to tow the *Strait Times* to the editor of the *Legislative Council*:

The Council to go into Committee on the following Bill—*The Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend Ordnance of 1869.*

The Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The following are the "orders of the day" for the public and to steamship owners to tow the *Strait Times* to the editor of the *Legislative Council*:

The Council to go into Committee on the following Bill—*The Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend Ordnance of 1869.*

The Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The following are the "orders of the day" for the public and to steamship owners to tow the *Strait Times* to the editor of the *Legislative Council*:

The Council to go into Committee on the following Bill—*The Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend Ordnance of 1869.*

The Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The following are the "orders of the day" for the public and to steamship owners to tow the *Strait Times* to the editor of the *Legislative Council*:

The Council to go into Committee on the following Bill—*The Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend Ordnance of 1869.*

The Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The following are the "orders of the day" for the public and to steamship owners to tow the *Strait Times* to the editor of the *Legislative Council*:

The Council to go into Committee on the following Bill—*The Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend Ordnance of 1869.*

The Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The following are the "orders of the day" for the public and to steamship owners to tow the *Strait Times* to the editor of the *Legislative Council*:

The Council to go into Committee on the following Bill—*The Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend Ordnance of 1869.*

The Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The following are the "orders of the day" for the public and to steamship owners to tow the *Strait Times* to the editor of the *Legislative Council*:

The Council to go into Committee on the following Bill—*The Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend Ordnance of 1869.*

The Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The following are the "orders of the day" for the public and to steamship owners to tow the *Strait Times* to the editor of the *Legislative Council*:

The Council to go into Committee on the following Bill—*The Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend Ordnance of 1869.*

The Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The following are the "orders of the day" for the public and to steamship owners to tow the *Strait Times* to the editor of the *Legislative Council*:

The Council to go into Committee on the following Bill—*The Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend Ordnance of 1869.*

The Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The following are the "orders of the day" for the public and to steamship owners to tow the *Strait Times* to the editor of the *Legislative Council*:

The Council to go into Committee on the following Bill—*The Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend Ordnance of 1869.*

The Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.</i

the assessed assessment but also for the general security of peace and order. Every individual is interested in the maintenance of peace and order, not only in his own immediate neighbourhood, but throughout the whole colony. The same arguments which may be used for the uniform treatment of the whole of Kowloon in regards taxation for police purposes are therefore a great extent applicable to the colony generally. The cost of the police permanently maintained in the outlying villages may be smaller in proportion than that maintained in the city, but it must be borne in mind that in the event of disturbance in these villages policemen from the Central Station would have to be sent out to repress it. The villagers, who have to come into the city occasionally, some of them very frequently, and while journeying to and fro and transacting the business which calls them away from home, they enjoy the advantage of such protection as is secured by our police system. At times, too, crimes occur in the rural districts, such as the Tsat-tse-mui butchers, which call considerable labour on the superior officers of the force. It is only reasonable that the rural districts should be debited with a fair proportion of the cost of the service which are thus tendered on their behalf. In each county at home we believe the police to be uniform, except as regards those boroughs which maintain their own police; it is not varied in different parishes. In the colony of Hongkong were large enough to be divided into counties it might be necessary to allow each county to maintain what force of police it should necessary and to do so as cheaply as it could; but seeing that is not, that from the necessities of the case the police force must be maintained as one body, and that its services are available for any part of the colony where they may be required, we fail to see why the whole of the ratepayers should not share equally in the cost of the force. The position of the tollholders and residents at Kowloon necessarily raises this question of the incidence of taxation, and we hope to see it thoroughly threshed out in the discussion which will take place when the Council goes into committee on the Rating Bill. The reference made by the petitioners to the action of the Shanghai settlers in imposing higher taxation on the Chinese than on the foreign residents does not seem very sound to the point. Shanghai is a law unto itself, but here, in a British colony, we are necessarily governed by the principles of the British constitution, and as the Chinese residents have been accorded the privileges of British subjects it would be inconsistent for the local legislature to impose differential taxation on them on account of their race, and it is quite certain the home Government would not for a moment entertain such a proposition. How the Chinese can be made to contribute their fair share to the revenue of the colony, seeing they almost entirely escape the stamp duties which fall so heavily on the European residents, is a difficult question, but its solution is certainly not to be found in the establishment of distinctions of race as regards civil rights and liabilities.

THE CHINESE PROCESSIONAL DISTURBANCE.

Thomson who attacked the police and created a disturbance in connection with the recent procession has been sentenced by Mr. WOODHOUSE to six months' imprisonment. The sentence is a severe one, but it was well deserved. A number of Chinese had obtained permission to hold a procession. Not content with occupying the roadway, they wished to carry the dragon in and out among the pillars of the verandahs at each side of the street. Because a constable had held up his hand to warn them not to do so he was violently attacked. The conduct of the Chinese on this occasion ought to fill the attention of the authorities to the danger attending these processions, and lead, if not to the total disallowance of such shows, at least to improved regulations to govern them. Mr. WOODHOUSE correctly remarked in sentencing the prisoners that the Chinese enjoyed much greater liberty in these matters than in their own country. Processions of the kind of which we have recently had several in Hongkong, we are informed, never allowed to traverse the streets of Canton, as the authorities look upon them as conducive to the assemblage of thieves and rogues and dangerous to good order. When any of the people want to organise a procession they have, therefore, to beak themselves to the river and convey it in boats. Here the Government is more liberal, and allows them to traverse all parts of the city, including the European quarter, where they are certainly not welcome. Having obtained a formal permit, the promoters seem to think that the whole of the street is given up to them and that no regard need be paid to the interruption of the ordinary traffic. It is especially to be desired that on this occasion the Government will satisfy itself that it is itself acting strictly within the law, and that the mistakes for which mistakes they must be held to be after the recent statement of the Attorney-General—made in connection with the cargo boat strike will not be repeated.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held on the 11th inst. There were present:

The Excellency the Governor, Sir GEORGE FREDERICK BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

Hon. SIR GEORGE PHILIPPO, Chief Justice.

Hon. F. STEWART, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Hon. E. A. O'MANLY, Attorney-General.

Hon. W. M. LISTER, Surveyor-General.

Hon. F. D. SASSON.

Hon. WONG SHING.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table a minute in which the Governor recommended the Council to vote the sum of \$165,000 on account of expenses in connection with the Law-Revision Committee.

The minute was referred to the Finance Committee.

THE BILL TO AMEND ORDINANCE 8 OF 1883.

THE object of the bill is to amend the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883, so as to give the Council power to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 to allow of a reduction in the rates of taxation on Kowloon Point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have not to move the second reading of a Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The object of the bill is to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 so as to give the Council power to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 to allow of a reduction in the rates of taxation on Kowloon Point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have not to move the second reading of a Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The object of the bill is to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 so as to give the Council power to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 to allow of a reduction in the rates of taxation on Kowloon Point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have not to move the second reading of a Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The object of the bill is to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 so as to give the Council power to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 to allow of a reduction in the rates of taxation on Kowloon Point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have not to move the second reading of a Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The object of the bill is to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 so as to give the Council power to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 to allow of a reduction in the rates of taxation on Kowloon Point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have not to move the second reading of a Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The object of the bill is to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 so as to give the Council power to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 to allow of a reduction in the rates of taxation on Kowloon Point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have not to move the second reading of a Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The object of the bill is to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 so as to give the Council power to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 to allow of a reduction in the rates of taxation on Kowloon Point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have not to move the second reading of a Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The object of the bill is to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 so as to give the Council power to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 to allow of a reduction in the rates of taxation on Kowloon Point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have not to move the second reading of a Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The object of the bill is to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 so as to give the Council power to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 to allow of a reduction in the rates of taxation on Kowloon Point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have not to move the second reading of a Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The object of the bill is to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 so as to give the Council power to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 to allow of a reduction in the rates of taxation on Kowloon Point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have not to move the second reading of a Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The object of the bill is to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 so as to give the Council power to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 to allow of a reduction in the rates of taxation on Kowloon Point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have not to move the second reading of a Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The object of the bill is to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 so as to give the Council power to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 to allow of a reduction in the rates of taxation on Kowloon Point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have not to move the second reading of a Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The object of the bill is to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 so as to give the Council power to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 to allow of a reduction in the rates of taxation on Kowloon Point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have not to move the second reading of a Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The object of the bill is to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 so as to give the Council power to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 to allow of a reduction in the rates of taxation on Kowloon Point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have not to move the second reading of a Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The object of the bill is to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 so as to give the Council power to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 to allow of a reduction in the rates of taxation on Kowloon Point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have not to move the second reading of a Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The object of the bill is to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 so as to give the Council power to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 to allow of a reduction in the rates of taxation on Kowloon Point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have not to move the second reading of a Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The object of the bill is to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 so as to give the Council power to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 to allow of a reduction in the rates of taxation on Kowloon Point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have not to move the second reading of a Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The object of the bill is to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 so as to give the Council power to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 to allow of a reduction in the rates of taxation on Kowloon Point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have not to move the second reading of a Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The object of the bill is to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 so as to give the Council power to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 to allow of a reduction in the rates of taxation on Kowloon Point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have not to move the second reading of a Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The object of the bill is to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 so as to give the Council power to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 to allow of a reduction in the rates of taxation on Kowloon Point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have not to move the second reading of a Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The object of the bill is to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 so as to give the Council power to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 to allow of a reduction in the rates of taxation on Kowloon Point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have not to move the second reading of a Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The object of the bill is to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 so as to give the Council power to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 to allow of a reduction in the rates of taxation on Kowloon Point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have not to move the second reading of a Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The object of the bill is to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 so as to give the Council power to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 to allow of a reduction in the rates of taxation on Kowloon Point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have not to move the second reading of a Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The object of the bill is to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 so as to give the Council power to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 to allow of a reduction in the rates of taxation on Kowloon Point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have not to move the second reading of a Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The object of the bill is to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 so as to give the Council power to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 to allow of a reduction in the rates of taxation on Kowloon Point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have not to move the second reading of a Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The object of the bill is to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 so as to give the Council power to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 to allow of a reduction in the rates of taxation on Kowloon Point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have not to move the second reading of a Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The object of the bill is to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 so as to give the Council power to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 to allow of a reduction in the rates of taxation on Kowloon Point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have not to move the second reading of a Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The object of the bill is to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 so as to give the Council power to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 to allow of a reduction in the rates of taxation on Kowloon Point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have not to move the second reading of a Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The object of the bill is to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 so as to give the Council power to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 to allow of a reduction in the rates of taxation on Kowloon Point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have not to move the second reading of a Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The object of the bill is to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 so as to give the Council power to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 to allow of a reduction in the rates of taxation on Kowloon Point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have not to move the second reading of a Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The object of the bill is to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 so as to give the Council power to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 to allow of a reduction in the rates of taxation on Kowloon Point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have not to move the second reading of a Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The object of the bill is to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 so as to give the Council power to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 to allow of a reduction in the rates of taxation on Kowloon Point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have not to move the second reading of a Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The object of the bill is to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 so as to give the Council power to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 to allow of a reduction in the rates of taxation on Kowloon Point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have not to move the second reading of a Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The object of the bill is to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 so as to give the Council power to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 to allow of a reduction in the rates of taxation on Kowloon Point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have not to move the second reading of a Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The object of the bill is to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 so as to give the Council power to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 to allow of a reduction in the rates of taxation on Kowloon Point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have not to move the second reading of a Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The object of the bill is to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 so as to give the Council power to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 to allow of a reduction in the rates of taxation on Kowloon Point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have not to move the second reading of a Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The object of the bill is to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 so as to give the Council power to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 to allow of a reduction in the rates of taxation on Kowloon Point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have not to move the second reading of a Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The object of the bill is to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 so as to give the Council power to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 to allow of a reduction in the rates of taxation on Kowloon Point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have not to move the second reading of a Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The object of the bill is to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 so as to give the Council power to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 to allow of a reduction in the rates of taxation on Kowloon Point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have not to move the second reading of a Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The object of the bill is to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 so as to give the Council power to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 to allow of a reduction in the rates of taxation on Kowloon Point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have not to move the second reading of a Bill entitled the Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1883.

The object of the bill is to amend Ordinance 8 of 1883 so

where her husband was to be found, or give any information to the police. So Alai, the man who had been accused of the outrage of the Triad Society, and who had disappeared also, is Alai, the man whom P.S. Butlin arrested, is the one whose hand is alleged to have committed the murder. The grave was pointed out and opened, and a body was found, but it was in such an advanced state of decomposition as to be unrecognisable, and the Coroner will not hold an inquest upon it, as identification will be impossible.

It is greatly to be feared, for the reasons stated above, that this very grave crime will go unpunished.

At present the police have absolutely no evidence against the men in custody, as their informers merely speak from hearsay and that is no evidence.

There is but small prospect of finding any evidence, though the police are working very hard to rouse some up, and as in the *Telegraph* we said our jaws are quite inadequate when applied to people of this half civilised class.

SHANGHAI AUTUMN RACES.

THURSDAY, 7th NOVEMBER.

THE GRAND STAND STAKES.

Mr. Elliot's Gamster.

Mr. Paul's Chick.

Mr. Tong's Starwot.

THE FIXWAY PLATE.

Mr. Tong's Hirsch.

Mr. Augustus Mongolian.

Mr. Metropole's Cheshire.

THE COTTONMILL CUP.

Mr. Tom Brock's Wild Jack.

Mr. Krem's Lucifer.

Mr. Paul's Tennessee.

THE MANCHU STAKES.

Mr. Tom Brock's Wild Jack.

Mr. Sylv's Slipway.

Mr. Tong's Sherman.

Mr. Brown's Pathfinder.

Mr. Paul's Frolics.

Mr. Sandy's Bon Ami.

THE CONSOLIDATION CUP.

Mr. Moran's Moon.

Mr. Krem's Lucifer.

Mr. Worth's Remus.

THE CHAMPION SWEETSTAKES.

Mr. Krem's Remus.

Mr. Keston's Red Gauntlet.

THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.

Mr. Dawson's Black Prince.

Mr. Dawson's Montezuma.

Mr. Peet's Jolly Friar.

FOURTH DAY, 9th NOVEMBER.

THE RED GAUNTLET CUP.

Mr. Sylv's Slipway.

Mr. Krem's Chancellor.

Mr. Tom's Con Amore.

THE GOLD CUP.

Mr. Krem's Lucifer.

Mr. Augustus Mongolian.

Mr. Krem's Red Gauntlet.

Mr. Buxey's Bulgaria (Aus).

THE COUNCILLOR CUP.

Mr. Ogilvie's Dandoll.

Mr. Worth's Remus.

Mr. Metropole's Cheapside.

THE BIG SWEEPER CUP.

Mr. Krem's Lucifer.

Mr. Tong's Starwot.

THE MARCOS' CHAMPION RACE.

Moos (Aches).

Conqueror (The Pirate).

Mr. Krem's Lucifer.

MARCOS' GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.

Duncan (Joe).

Hasthoff (Aus).

Ratimbo (Aches).

HONGKONG.

The past week has been eventful. Admiral Sir W. M. Dowell, K.C.B., left here on the 10th in the P. & O. steamer *Hudibras* and Vice-Admiral Hamill hoisted his flag on the *Audacious* the next morning. A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on the 11th inst., when the Municipal Bills Bill was read a second time. The *Telegraph* had prepared a petition from the Kowloon leg-holders asking that the old assessment for Kowloon Point should be retained instead of the proposed increase, and pointing out some anomalies in the proposed assessment. It was agreed the petition should be considered in Committee. The Prison Ordinance was read a third time and passed. The annual general licensing meeting of the Justices was held on the 13th inst. After the Justices were renewed, an application for a new one for a month to be called the Grand Hotel was received. A Royal Court of Inquiry to investigate the circumstances attending the recent piracy of the British steamer *Greyhound* was held on the 12th inst. at the Harbour Office, when a finding was returned that the blame was attributable to any of the officers of the ship. Another Justices was held, destined to have taken place at Tai Tam. On the 13th and 14th inst., a Cricket Match between the Cricket Club and the Northamptonshire Regiment was played, resulting in a victory for the former.

At eight o'clock am on the 11th inst. Vice-Admiral Hamilton hoisted his flag on board H. M. S. *Admiral*. The French cruiser *Prémoyenne* saluted the flag of the *Admiral* and went to the port of Hainan and Haiphong until the 1st July, 1886.

The steamer *Glenpole*, which left here on Friday for London with about 5,500 boxes of tea, 2,300 boxes of tea, 500 boxes of straw hats, and a quantity of waste silk and wool salved from the *Glenpole*.

A letter from the French Consul is published in the *Gazette* notifying on the authority of Admiral Gouy, the master of the *Glenpole* and steamship will be admitted free of duty in the ports of Hainan and Haiphong until the 1st July, 1886.

News was received by telegram on Sunday that the *Greyhound* pirates in custody at Macao are to be handed over by the Portuguese authorities to the Viceroy of Canton. There are three of them. These, with the half dozen already in the hands of the Chinese, account for a considerable number of the blackguards.

The first instalment of the sum remitted to our police force that Chief Inspector Horrocks has been commissioned to obtain while on leave arrived by the steamer *Denbighshire* on the 11th instant. The instalment consists of eight young men all from home imported drafts. They passed the examination and examination, and were sent on the same day.

The British barque *Nicoya*, James Foster master, which arrived here on Friday from Newchwang, appears to have met with somewhat savor weather on her passage down. She reports that having left port on the 2nd November, on the following day experienced a violent snow storm from the N.W. accompanied with heavy seas, with a gale away from quarter port. On the 3rd the gale shifted to the S.E. and gales of 3000 boxes of tea, 500 boxes of straw hats, and a quantity of waste silk and wool salved from the *Glenpole*.

A letter from the French Consul is published in the *Gazette* notifying on the authority of Admiral Gouy, the master of the *Glenpole* and steamship will be admitted free of duty in the ports of Hainan and Haiphong until the 1st July, 1886.

The following letter from the Captain Superintendent of Police is published in the *Gazette*:

Police Office, Hongkong, 11th November, 1885.

Sir, I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that I have had a communication from the Chinese Government Authorities for the suppression of salt smuggling, these men have lost their usual employment, and it is probable that they will resort to piracy.

It would be most undesirable for the Chinese Government to receive any such information, and I am writing to you to have these men suppressed as attacks.

I have done so.

Founding House for the present year. The number of the children in the institution is slightly greater than the year before. The number of the Rev. F. E. W. Hartmann, the pastor says no attempt has been made to increase it, on the contrary some children have every year been reduced. This has not been for want of funds, but because the conductors do not wish to encourage parents to get rid of their children, but only to save those who would certainly perish without their interference. In this connection it is remarkable that the Rev. Mr. Liang, a man who was very much surprised to hear a Chinese woman argue in favour of her good heart that she already in four cases instead of killing her newly born babies had allowed them to be taken away for the foreign devils, meaning the Berlin Founding House in Hongkong. The institution seems to be doing much good and is well deserving of the name.

The three Chinese who were arrested in connection with the disturbance at the Chihsia procession in honour of the God of Fire, and charged at the Police Court with assaulting P.C. Fowler whilst in the execution of his duty and with inciting a crowd to a disturbance, were disposed of by Mr. Weddow on the 12th inst. Mr. Stokes conducted the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Weddow for the defence. The Rev. Mr. Tong, both of whom were called, Mr. Stokes asked the Magistrate to consider the matter seriously, as it was a case of a most unprovoked assault upon a constable in the execution of his duty, and that it should be dealt with in the most serious manner the law would permit.

The prisoners were sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour each. There was a large crowd in court during the hearing of the case, and expressed their sympathy with the prisoners and were somewhat disorderly in their behaviour.

It is a long time since a case has passed without a murder or a 'manslaughter' or a case of cutting and wounding. In another column we have a report of a murder at Tai Tam Tuk, and still there is another case of stabbing to report. A Chinese woman was found dead on Saturday night. The woman's name is Shok Fui. He has been ashore here some time, and has spent a good deal of time in a brothel at 32, East-street, Tain-pingshan, with inmate of the house named Yau Aboi. He stayed there till he had spent about \$30 in the house, and as he had no more money left, the girl wanted to get rid of him. He had been given to drink, and when he asked for the Central Station to go to the assistance of the police. The man went with her and she asked that the police should present him to the house, to which he did not wish to charge him. It was represented to the man that he could not continue to go to the house, and he promised to keep away. Unfortunately he did not keep his promise, but nursing revengeful and jealous feelings against the girl, he went to the house again, and was beaten by the police.

He inflicted three serious wounds on her, one in the lower part of the stomach, one in the groin, and one in the back. He was arrested, and the girl was sent to the Civil Hospital. Hoping are

entertained of her recovery.

On the afternoon of the 10th instant a fire broke out near a small two-story house at Hainan. Not the greatest and famous Buddhist Monastery, so well known as one of the show places here, but a small temple unknown to fame and foreigners. The front part of this sanctuary was burned down, as were also about fifteen small shops. Fortunately no casualty occurred during the fire.

The two exchanges which lately passed at this annual competition for the *Ku-tai* degree in this city left here on the 8th instant for Peking. They went like true literati, by the old-fashioned overland route, which will take some eight days to traverse as compared with ten by steamship. They proceed by junk to Fushan, from thence to Ningpo, Nanking, and finally to Peking, representing an electric lighting company for the purpose of proposing to the Government the lighting of Manilla and its suburbs, including the banks of the river. Peking, by the electric light according to the latest and most approved system. Manilla has therefore got into its hands the choice between gas and electricity.

On the same morning a fire of some serious proportions occurred at Fushan, which is situated on the coast of the South China Sea. The fire was of great magnitude, and many houses were reduced to ruins and property destroyed. No one was burned or killed, but several persons were more or less injured in the efforts made to put out the fire.

Pirates are still common, and the lawless spirit re-bogged by the war has not been extinguished. The other day a trading and passenger junk, while on her way to Chinkiang, was captured by pirates, who took all the cargo out of the vessel and despoiled the passengers, with which boats they retired. The junk people, for some reason other, subsequently pursued the pirates with the view of making them disgorge their plunder, and after a hard struggle with a number of pirates who had been on board the junk, succeeded in getting the pirates to give up their cargo.

Another case of Chinese taking the law into their own hands came to the notice of the police on Sunday. P. S. Butlin was on the way to Kowloon to look for some property which had been obtained by a robbery in Queen's road. He was walking from Yaumau, and when at Ma Tei Chong, his attention was attracted by a number of people who had been captured by pirates. He saw that the pirates had caused a great commotion among the people who cleared out at the back, and he went to the temple and looked inside. There was nothing in the building, but passing on into the court, he found a man tied up to a post, with two of three cuts on the head. The man seemed overjoyed to see the officer, and at once began to tell his story. Having got the man to speak, he and another man, who was known to be a robber, were sent to the police station.

He said that his appearance had caused a great commotion among the people who cleared out at the back, and he went to the temple and looked inside. There was nothing in the building, but passing on into the court, he found a man tied up to a post, with two of three cuts on the head. The man seemed

overjoyed to see the officer, and at once began to tell his story. Having got the man to speak, he and another man, who was known to be a robber, were sent to the police station.

He said that his appearance had caused a great commotion among the people who cleared out at the back, and he went to the temple and looked inside. There was nothing in the building, but passing on into the court, he found a man tied up to a post, with two of three cuts on the head. The man seemed

overjoyed to see the officer, and at once began to tell his story. Having got the man to speak, he and another man, who was known to be a robber, were sent to the police station.

He said that his appearance had caused a great commotion among the people who cleared out at the back, and he went to the temple and looked inside. There was nothing in the building, but passing on into the court, he found a man tied up to a post, with two of three cuts on the head. The man seemed

overjoyed to see the officer, and at once began to tell his story. Having got the man to speak, he and another man, who was known to be a robber, were sent to the police station.

He said that his appearance had caused a great commotion among the people who cleared out at the back, and he went to the temple and looked inside. There was nothing in the building, but passing on into the court, he found a man tied up to a post, with two of three cuts on the head. The man seemed

overjoyed to see the officer, and at once began to tell his story. Having got the man to speak, he and another man, who was known to be a robber, were sent to the police station.

He said that his appearance had caused a great commotion among the people who cleared out at the back, and he went to the temple and looked inside. There was nothing in the building, but passing on into the court, he found a man tied up to a post, with two of three cuts on the head. The man seemed

overjoyed to see the officer, and at once began to tell his story. Having got the man to speak, he and another man, who was known to be a robber, were sent to the police station.

He said that his appearance had caused a great commotion among the people who cleared out at the back, and he went to the temple and looked inside. There was nothing in the building, but passing on into the court, he found a man tied up to a post, with two of three cuts on the head. The man seemed

overjoyed to see the officer, and at once began to tell his story. Having got the man to speak, he and another man, who was known to be a robber, were sent to the police station.

He said that his appearance had caused a great commotion among the people who cleared out at the back, and he went to the temple and looked inside. There was nothing in the building, but passing on into the court, he found a man tied up to a post, with two of three cuts on the head. The man seemed

overjoyed to see the officer, and at once began to tell his story. Having got the man to speak, he and another man, who was known to be a robber, were sent to the police station.

He said that his appearance had caused a great commotion among the people who cleared out at the back, and he went to the temple and looked inside. There was nothing in the building, but passing on into the court, he found a man tied up to a post, with two of three cuts on the head. The man seemed

overjoyed to see the officer, and at once began to tell his story. Having got the man to speak, he and another man, who was known to be a robber, were sent to the police station.

He said that his appearance had caused a great commotion among the people who cleared out at the back, and he went to the temple and looked inside. There was nothing in the building, but passing on into the court, he found a man tied up to a post, with two of three cuts on the head. The man seemed

overjoyed to see the officer, and at once began to tell his story. Having got the man to speak, he and another man, who was known to be a robber, were sent to the police station.

He said that his appearance had caused a great commotion among the people who cleared out at the back, and he went to the temple and looked inside. There was nothing in the building, but passing on into the court, he found a man tied up to a post, with two of three cuts on the head. The man seemed

overjoyed to see the officer, and at once began to tell his story. Having got the man to speak, he and another man, who was known to be a robber, were sent to the police station.

He said that his appearance had caused a great commotion among the people who cleared out at the back, and he went to the temple and looked inside. There was nothing in the building, but passing on into the court, he found a man tied up to a post, with two of three cuts on the head. The man seemed

overjoyed to